DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " 3 " 9
" " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The Armistice in Georgia.

The Georgia papers are discussing the meaning and propriety of the ten days armistice now prevailing between Gens. Hood and Sherman's armies. The Augusta *Register* says of it:

A special dispatch to our neighbor, the *Constitutionalist* gives us information of a ten day's truce, asked by Sherman and acceded to by Hood, for the purpose of separating the sheep from the goats in Atlanta. The proposition of Sherman is one of those characteristic specimens of Yankee impudence which have marked the history of this war. Our neighbor commenting upon it, quotes: *Timeo Danos et dona ferentes*—beware of the Greeks when bringing gifts. Sherman's object is undoubtedly to gain time to reorganize his demoralized army, and perhaps to hear of hoped for reinforcements. That Gen. Hood, who, we presume, is as wide awake to a Yankee trick as any man alive, should have granted Sherman's request for the *barbarous* purpose indicated, is one of the most encouraging signs we have seen in the strategical horizon since the fall of Atlanta. We venture to predict that Sherman, before his ten days has expired, will hear news from a different quarter than he is expecting it.

The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* has the following remarks on the subject:

A brief armistice has been proposed by Gen. Sherman and accepted by Gen. Hood.—Doubtless to both armies, the temporary cessation of hostilities is a relief. Speculations as to the meaning of the proposal on the part of Gen Sherman are largely indulged in. To us it appears quite clear that he desired time to re-organize his army, and survey the situation. He is not at this time prepared to advance. The time of service of a large number of his men is about to expire—has already expired. Ten days will enable him to comprehend the condition of his army, and to see his way to the successive steps of the campaign which are yet to be taken. There is some confusion in his rear. It is quite possible that he has in view some comprehensive and important movements which require time and consultation to ensure their accomplishment.

The very remarkable feature of the affair is, that Gen Sherman distinctly states his purpose to remove the resident population of Atlanta. This does not surprise us. It is not in accordance with civilization. It resembles the policy of the European Powers least responsible to the law of public opinion. It would seem to be better suited to the peoples in the neighborhood of the Danube or the Black Sea, than to the citizens of Georgia.—Here it has been understood that private property is to be respected, even in war. That a family residence is a home. That non-combatants are entitled to the privilege of occupying their own property, and of conducting their own pursuits—and a war undertaken and carried on for the restoration of the Union, should surely respect the rights and the sentiments of those who submit to the authority of the beneficent government which seeks to extend its sway by moral suasion as well as by arms. Gen. Sherman's decision is equally hard on the friends and the enemies of the United States. The loyal portion of the population go North, those whose hearts are with the Confederates, come South.

His object is clearly to economise his supplies. To put outside of his lines all consumers of food who do not belong to his army. It is a bold, masterly measure viewed merely as a military measure. A resident population must be supplied with food. They consume an enormous amount. Within the limits of the city, they produce nothing. The supplies of Gen Sherman, if not cut off, may be reduced. His intention is to hold Atlanta.—He cannot be driven from it by force. He does not intend to be starved out if he can avoid a famine. Therefore all non-combatants must go outside of the lines. This is the solution of the extraordinary scheme about to be enforced by Gen Sherman. He will convert Atlanta into a stronghold which will defy assault. It may be held by a mere garrison when he has completed his works. The double advantage will be gained of having a small number of men to feed; of releasing a considerable body of troops that may be employed in the field.

JOSH BILLINGS ON REVENUE.—Vexashus questions under the eternal revenue law frequently transpire, but have finaly bin settled up bi the tacks Kummishuners Assessors.

Kollecters will find their labor less hevy by the follerin explanashuns whitch i have kearfully preparied from the orignal ressipies in my possesshun.

A—Sperits of just mon made purfect,' don't come within the whiskee bill.

B—'Sperits ov the dam'd,' are construed the saim as damnable sperits, and must pay the highest whiskee raits.

C—The tack on 'nadrest ed poletry' iz dubbled—the more'ls of the country seem tew require it.

D—Belona sarsage made in part of derg and part of red flannil, mus pay the duty ov flann also.

E—Awl tobaker (unles the manifactirer diskriminates wast iz nu and what iz old chews) iz elevated fifty per cent.

F—Ministers ov the gospil who don't dew over a $1,000 worth of bizness a year are exempted.

G—Assessers are espeshli required tew see that all men owing wheelbarrers ar duly licensed.

H—Enny man refusing tew own a wheelbarrer will be fined $25 for the fust offense and five hundred dollars for the second.

I—The duty on pic-nicks & kamp meetings and 4th ov July's, has been postponed for the present.

STOKES COUNTY.—We learn that quite a number of deserters in Stokes county have availed themselves of the Governor's Proclamation and the order of Gen. Lee. The Home Guard of that county were also ordered into service, but this commendable action on the part of the deserters has saved them a vast deal of trouble. We are informed that some fifty thus voluntarily returned to their posts in the army. This is the right way and it is a pity many others now skulking from duty cannot be prevailed upon to adopt it. It is without doubt the last chance.—*Western Sentinel.*

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPT'R 15, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 197.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE people of the Confederate States are little aware of the extent to which the country has been imposed upon in the matter of details and exemptions. From good authority, we learn that an immense army—an army which, if enrolled, disciplined, and led by proper officers and a proper general, would be able to plant the Southern cross on the spires of Philadelphia before the ides of November—an army of one hundred and fourteen thousand men—seeks, and has secured, exemption from service as agriculturists—sneaking under that plea out of the defence of their country—leaving under that plea others to fight their battles for them—good Confederates, brave patriots, worthy citizens, delighted to hear of the brave deeds of our gallant army, provided they be not called on to share in the glory; willing to be free, provided it cost them nothing. One hundred and fourteen thousand men detailed as agriculturists, and all these of conscript age, in a population of five millions! Oh shame where is thy blush? Add to these the thirty two thousand State officers alluded to by us yesterday, and we have army of one hundred and forty-six thousand men; and these are far from being all. The details for various mechanical operations amount to an enormous number. In many instances these so-called machanics are no mechanics atall. Less wise than Hamlet assumed to be, let the wind blow from what quarter it may, they do not "know a hawk from a handsaw" They are mechanics for the occasion—that is, to escape the enrolling officer—and they cease to be mechanics the moment the danger disappears.

If the Confederate Congress take this thing in hand, it will do nothing but extend the limits. They will not answer the purpose. The country wants young men, and must have them. There is a plenty of them for all the purposes of this war, and they must be brought out. Old men are useful to a certain extent, and so are boys; but they are not fit to fight out such a war as this. Besides, there is no sense in allowing these fellows to skulk in this way. Why, in the State of Virginia alone there are eighteen thousand men detailed for agricultural purposes—that is, to avoid service. The State Legislature must take hold of this matter. Here in Virginia we have a most active and untiring Governor—a man of judgment as well as zeal—a man who is a soldier himself, and feels for the soldier as all aught to do,—a man whose influence with the Legislature is deservedly high. We hope everything from his zeal and intelligence.

While on this subject, we wish to remove an impression, which has become very general, with regard to the operations of the Bureau of Conscription. It is to the effect that that Bureau has not extended its operations as far as it ought to have done. That is a mistake. It has manipulated nearly every man of conscript age in the country.—It has brought him forward and placed him in the ranks. If he is not found there it is no fault of the Conscript Bureau. That office has finished with him, and washed its hands of him. The fault lies elsewhere—in those, namely, who grant these unlimited details and exemptions; thereby imparing our sources of defence and seriously imperilling the liberties of their country. These one hundred and fourteen thousand, of which we have just spoken and those thirty-two thousand of whom we spoke yesterday,—all enjoying themselves at home while the enemy is moving heaven and earth to subjugate us—have all passed through the hands of the enrolling officer. There is not a bit of original matter in the whole mass. Is it not strange that we should be wanting reinforcements at a time like this, when the Beaureau of Conscription has placed such immense resources of men in reach of the Government? Placed them where it has, or ought to have, nothing to do but to lay its hands upon them?

We close this article by introducing the subjoined remarks of the *Sentinel*, yesterday morning, in an article upon the subject:

"It is necessary for the recruiting officers to use increased dilligence and firmness; and it is necessary that the people everywhere sustain them. The man who is at home, though embraced by the call to the field and to his country's defence, is a disgraced man. Every day that he waits for the conscript officer to take him by the collar and drag him to his post, is a day of shame and disgrace to himself and to his family and friends. Let all such men join the army without a moment's delay. Let parents send them; let friends persuade them; and let the ladies drive them, if need be. There are many portions of the country in which hundreds of recruits could be readily obtained if the officers and the people would do their duty.

"If the young men do not come out to the defence of their country—if they hide behind little offices, or side behind the military lines, or hide under a horse-mail contract, or skulk in any way.—then it will devolve upon the old men to defend the youngsters, and take the places in the army which these ought to fill. If the young men will not fight, the old men must, and, thank Heaven, they will; and what a shame it will be, what an everlasting infamy that those to whom the country naturally looks for its defence, should leave the duty to be performed by their fathers! If the need be, these men must come out, too.—Our country must be defended at whatever cost. This is every man's first duty, and none, we are persuaded, will respond to it with greater resolution than our reserve forces, if the exigencies of the campaign should summon them to the field. Young or old, we must all be ready to come the instant we are called for; and come forward with cheerfulness, and zeal, and courage, and God will favor us with his blessing, and our country shall be preserved."

PRAYER IN LINE OF BATTLE.—A chaplain writes from Hood's army to one of our exchanges: "A few days ago we were filing into a battle line by a regiment that had already formed. We saw the Colonel, with his regiment gathered around him, holding prayer, and that too, almost in the midst of battle, for the firing had begun on the right and left."

A DEGENERATE SOUTHERNER DEAD.—Brig. General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General of Subsistence of the Yankee army, died recently in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the position he last held under the act of February 9, 1864. He was a brother of old Rough and Ready.

FORREST'S MEN.—It does a Confederate heart good to look at Forrest's men, and we must confess we have enjoyed the slight study of those hardy riders. Rough in exterior, there is a manly devil-may-care air about them that bespeaks men who have followed their great leader in many a foray and charge, carrying terror to the ranks of their enemies. They are, too, the happiest and most cheerful Confederate soldiers we have ever looked upon. Disdaining sabres, the rifle (most of them Sharp's) and six shooters are the arms they delight in. Every one speaks of the alacrity and order of their movements. Horses, artillery and baggage were removed from the cars on their arrival, in the time it usually takes a passenger train to empty itself, and it was remarked by a gentleman who saw their arrival that they would have been ready to fight in twenty minutes after the cars stopped. When we saw them, knots of them were the principal objects of solicitude.

These manly patriots look altogether worthy of their great leader, and the rough and brilliant military school in which they have been trained. Hurrah for Forrest's men, and all honor to their peerless chieftain.—*Mobile Register Sept. 6*

This looks as if Forrest had left North Mississippi, and was bound for some other locality. We shall soon hear of him in Sherman's rear. If he does go there that general will find him to be rather a trouble-some customer to deal with.—*Aug. Chron. & Sent.*

TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg Co., on the 29th of February last, a negro woman who says her name is LUCY and belongs to Nick Davis of Richmond. Said negro is about 25 years old, very black, and rather under medium size.—She says that she was persuaded off from Richmond by a man who gave his name as Robinson. She was arrested on the cars on the N. C. Railroad, near Charlotte, N. C. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

R. H. WHITE, Sheriff.
sep 21-d1tw6m

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.
2 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps.
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary out buildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent breed mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. N. NIXON,
Laurinburg, N. C.
Or, Col. R. S. MOORE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.—sep 14-d36t

DECISION OF COURT MARTIAL

IN CASE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT J. M WATSON, COMPANY G, 11TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, A RESIDENT OF CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD CORPS, A. N. V., 5th September, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

Lieut. J. M. WATSON, Co. G, 11th N. C. Reg't.

CHARGE: Misbehavior in the presence of the enemy.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that he, Second Lieutenant J. M. WATSON, of Company G, of the Eleventh North Carolina Regiment, a duly Commissioned Officer in the service of the Confederate States, did misbehave before the enemy, by shamefully abandoning his Company and Regiment, the same being then engaged with the enemy, and when directed to return to his command by the Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, failed to do so, but remained absent until the next morning. This at or near Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on or about the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty four.

Finding of Specification—GUILTY.
of Charge—GUILTY.

SENTENCE: And the Court do therefore sentence the said Lieutenant J. M. WATSON, of Company G, of the 11th Regiment of North Carolina Troops, to be casbiered the service of the Confederate States, and that the crime, name and place of abode, and punishment hereby inflicted upon the said Lieutenant J. M. WATSON, be published in the newspapers printed in the City of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, and in the newspapers printed in the State of North Carolina.

By command of Lieut. Gen. A. P. HILL:
(Signed) W. N. STARKE, A. A. G.

Official:
JOHN H. ROBINSON, A. A. A. G.
sep 14-d1t

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.
sep 10-d6t-tw1t&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

ANOTHER bale of those ENGLISH HOPS opened for retail.
Also, a few bottles of IMPERIAL COGNAC BRANDY
A superior lot of PICKLES, by the gallon.
PEANUTS by the bushel.
sep 13-d3t WM. WHITE.

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13 dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Job Printing Press for Sale.

A JOB PRESS, which will print a form the size of a foolscap sheet, and is capable of making 1000 impressions per hour, is offered for sale.
For further information enquire at
sep 13 d2t THIS OFFICE.

Hollow Ware,

POTS, OVENS,
SPIDERS, and
EXTRA LIDS,
ANDIRONS, and
SAD-IRONS,
At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to the trade.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 10 d7t Auct & Com. Merchants.

F. F. F.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of F. F. F. RIFLE POWDER for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At WM. SIMPSON'S.
September 12th, 1864.—d6t

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14 dtf

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.

KENSEY JOHNS,
Maj. & Inspt'r F'd Trans. N. C.
sep 14-dtsep 28 12t

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

I WILL give a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any DESERTER that is arrested and tendered to me. Gen. Lee has issued an order, offering to every soldier who will arrest a deserter, thirty days furlough; and when a citizen arrests one, he has a right to turn him over to the Enrolling officer in the name of any soldier in the army he may choose, and ask for a furlough for him. My son has been three years and a half in the army, and has never had a furlough; and I wish to get one for him, by having this right of turning over to the Enrolling officer a deserter.

ANDREW H. H. DAWSON,
sept14-d3t Louisburg, N. C.

An Exchange Wanted.

I WILL exchange with any young man in Cavalry service, in or around Petersburg, by his furnishing me a good horse and all equipments necessary for Virginia service. My Regiment is entirely for State service and never has been out of the State. Those wishing to exchange, will apply immediately to the EDITORS OF THE CONFEDERATE for my address. sep 10 d3t*

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864, due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September instant, to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
sep 13-dtd Collector for Wake County.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement to any jail so that I can get him, of negro man, QUOMINY, who left my service last week. He is a Carpenter, and has been working about Raleigh for two months. He belongs to Jo. Gilliam, of Southampton, Va., and is frequently called GILLIAM, and may pass by that name.—He is about thirty years old, quite black and quick spoken, stout built and about five feet, eight inches high. He has or had a paper, to work for any person that wish-d to hire in Wake County, signed by the subscriber. He was in Raleigh last Monday, and was heard of in the direction of Ram-cet.

H. C. LIGON,
sep 10-6t Forestville, N. C.

Office Com'rs of Appraisement, Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled.	per 100 pounds,	$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "	4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "	5 00
"	baled,	" " "	5 50
"	shelled,	per bushel.	5 50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" " 60 lbs.	5 00
"	sweet,	" " 60 lbs.	4 00
Shucks,	baled,	" " 100 lbs.	4 00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
sep 12-d6t Commissioners.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office, RALEIGH, September 9 1864.

THE MAIL TRAIN that now leaves Weldon at 4:45, p. m., will, on and after Sunday the 11th inst., leave there at 4:45, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 12:40 p. m.

P. A. DUNN,
sep 12-d6t Superintendent.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-d1t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 5-d1f

$50 Reward.

ESTRAYED from the plantation of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, in Franklin county, about two weeks ago one PALE-RED COW; also one with white and red spots, has a white spot in her forehead. Said Cows were brought from Beaufort county, and are probably making their way there.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Wilson N. C., or half the amount for any information that will enable us to get them.

S. W. MARSHALL, Agent for
Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,
sep 7-d6t Pacific, N. C.

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years. Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

TITHE TOBACCO.

BY authority of the General Tobacco Agent for North Carolina, County Agents are authorised to extend the time for the collection of the Tithe Tobacco, till the first of October, prox. Tobacco raisers in the counties of Wake and Orange will have their Tithes delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.

JAS. Y. WHITTED,
Ag't for Wake and Orange Counties.

The Tobacco from Wake County to be delivered to JOHN W. COSBY, Raleigh.
sep. 9-d-triw-w 5t.
Standard copy 2 times in S. W. 2t in weekly.

In Store and for Sale.

50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3,50 per pound. Can soon.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 23d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of the authority in us vested as Executors of Samuel W. Branch, deceased, late of Halifax county, we will expose to public sale on the premises, about two miles east of Enfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, the PLANTATION on which the said deceased resided at the time of his death.

The said plantation is known to be one of the most valuable in Halifax county. It contains between twelve and fourteen hundred acres of land, in a high state of improvement, including about four hundred acres of Swamp land, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared and drained. On said tract of land may be found three hundred acres as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton as any in the State. There is on the said plantation an inexhaustible bed of rich Marl, a fine Apple Orchard, in full bearing, which will make this year twenty-five barrels of Brandy; also a good Peach Orchard.

The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House and Office, Gin-House, and Cotton Screw; a Distillery, the most complete in the County, and all other necessary out-houses. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Bond with two good securities will be required from the purchasers; and as a further security, the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. For any further information or particulars concerning said property, address J. R. BRANCH, Enfield, N. C.

J. R. BRANCH,
B. F. GARY, } Executors.
sep 9-dtnovl.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Hd'qrs Reserve, of N. C., Raleigh, Sept. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

THE following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, March 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

I. PARAGRAPH V. General Orders No. 68, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * * * *

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, February 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

* * * * * * *

IV. GENERAL ORDERS, No 81 (series 1863), forbids interference with the workmen or employees of Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works, whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, so far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hoke,
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
sep 10-d7t Assistant Adjutant General.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FOUR DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

WANTED,
50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,
aug 30-2aw4w Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough, on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

sep 5-dt17sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py, RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1863, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
July 28-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL
IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 1m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-140-tf

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and must be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve me of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. RAIL is my authorized agent.
W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1-d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Secretary's Office, RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. F. H. RUSS,
sep 2-d15 Secretary of State.

Depository of the Treasury, TARBORO', N. C.

$20,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. convertible Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 9-d1f Agent Treasury Department.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. Gorman & Co.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

It is wonderful to conceive how quick a stimulus the capture of Atlanta has proven to the yankee energies. This gullible and ready to be gulled people see in it a new and great victory—they style Atlanta "the great rebel stronghold of the South-west;" they listen in rapt and awful stillness while the same journals, whose occupation it has been for four years to magnify their success, despair in seeming earnestness on the "wide scope, the far reaching result, the indisputable importance of this victory, so great in itself." And they are again deceived, again roused to furious enthusiasm—again willing to volunteer; and all under the delusion that the Confederacy, or "rebellion," as they term it, is "tottering," and that they may soon hope to witness its overthrow. They lose sight of the fact, that this very paper from which this extract is taken, in another column of the same issue, admits that all its bravado is to effect Lincoln's election. To this end, soldiers are to be enlisted, battles are to be fought, and victories are to be magnified out of all proportion when gained, and to be fictioned when they cannot be gained. Notwithstanding this, yankeedom bows down its neck and continues to worship at the altar of deception and delusion. Hear the no-claim of this grandiloquent: "The rebel military force in the South-west can now find no point in all their territory of anything like its (Atlanta) strength or value, and their army must soon break up into small and predatory hordes, which also will in due time be exterminated." With what happy facility this charming finale is arrived at!—The wonderful Governor Raymond, whom Forney praises—the descriptive hero of Magenta and Solferino, and the "Quadrilateral"—more widely and better known in New York as the "little villain"—the editor of one of those city sheets who never takes sides on important questions without *due consideration*—who is hunted by manipulators in the opening of every political contest, and is exponent for that side which pays best: in other words, a Hessian of the press, who carries on his face the advertisement "for hire or sale"—looks with as cool complacency and talks with as fluent satisfaction of the extermination of our people, as though that were some simple and gentle corrective, rather than a butchery, a slaughter, a bloody annihilation.

Well, let his people go on and catch the delusion of this repetition of deceit, falsehood and fabrication. Let them again come to the harvest of death. If they have not yet learned the duplicity of their leaders—if they have forgotten the oft-repeated promises of the speedy "suppression of the rebellion," which have again and again been made to them, now yet to be fulfilled, then they will come on again, and suffer more hardships, and fight more battles, and submit to more slaughter, to gratify the "Radicals" and help on Mr. Lincoln's election.

We are fully aware of the worth and value of Atlanta. We know its strength and importance of position; we know too our own resources; and we know to-day that Sherman's army is in a more perilous position than it has yet been in. We know that Georgia possesses within herself abundance of men and means thoroughly to destroy him and his army, if she have the manhood and energy to bring them out. We know, too, that in order to consummate this their single success of this campaign, that they have been obliged to relinquish Texas, most of Louisiana, and Arkansas; that they have been obliged to uncover the approaches to Missouri, where our forces are anxiously awaited, and that our whole situation is infinitely better than it was this time last year. All this we know—and then when we look around on the untouched resources for soldiers that absolutly fill the vision in every direction—what makes our people for a moment quail before a mere reverse, or hesitate about their capacity or determination to carry through the work which is before us?

Some things are to be learned, however,—ought to have been learned long ago. In Atlanta there were many among her citizens who were professing loyalty and devotion.—They were suspected, but allowed to remain, and there they are now—having taken the oath of allegiance and justified the suspicions that were entertained of them. Who can tell how much of valuable information these traitors who have lately danced at the Yankee ball given at the Trout House in honor of the fall of Atlanta, have communicated to their allies while Atlanta was besieged? Until the tories who infest us can be reached and expelled, the Southern Confederacy will fight at disadvantage. That it will have an ultimate success we do not doubt; and then to every man to whom has attached distrust or suspicion, there will be woe enough. But it is high time for the authorities to look after the loyalty of the citizens. Justice to the soldier long ago demanded more stringency. It cannot be compatible with right or liberty, that toryism shall flourish, under whatever cover, right in the midst of our communities, and be let alone.

We copy from the Georgia *Constitutionalist* the following hopeful view of the situation. It should commend itself to all croakers:

THE TRUE ISSUE.

As the smoke clears away we see the effect of the explosion, and as day drags slowly after day, the disaster at Atlanta becomes less and less irreparable.

Little by little the hideous stories of loss and demoralization dwindle away from their first overshadowing magnitude to the scantier proportions of truth. The loss of four thousand has turned out to be only a meagre fifteen hundred—fifteen hundred too many, God knows, but still only fifteen hundred.—The scores of siege pieces deserted have resolved themselves into fourteen of the least serviceable heavy guns; the hundreds of engines and cars destroyed stand in official figures as seven of the former and four score odd of the latter; and the innumerable demoralized deserters fade away to the contemptible reality of a few militia who, like Hotspur's courtier, cannot abide these vile guns.

But one of all the grisly batch of last weeks rumors holds its own, and that is the sombre tale which spoke the fall of the beautiful Gate City.

Unobscured now by the smoke we review the field, and, with no other purpose than an honest desire to speak the whole truth, find absolutely nothing to indicate that utter, speedy, and inevitable ruin so many have suffered an excited imagination to portray.

Atlanta is gone to be sure, but this Confederacy is no house of cards to topple at a single blow. Its fall is not necessarily that of Augusta, nor that in turn of Georgia, nor that again of this whole great country into one common ruin. The city, and State, and Government are not like so many bricks set up all of a row, where the fall of the first brings down all the balance.

The loss of one position—be it ever so strong—is not our death blow, nor are we yet so reduced as that any fifteen hundred casualties can leave us utterly without defence.

Blessed be that God in whom, it is our Federative motto, is Our Trust, these Confederate States have many high places yet to be humbled and many sons yet to be hewn down, before in the language of Scripture, our walls shall be broken and our people led away captive.

But the army is beaten, and Atlanta is gone, and the enemy may march where he will. Granted. It is the fortune of war that he should sometimes win a battle or capture a city. It is their turn to-day and may be ours to-morrew. The rain falls on the just and the unjust, and victory declares as well for the bad as for the good. We cannot expect to have all the fair weather to ourselves, and should console us amid the howling of the tempest by remembering how soon the sunshine follows the storm.

In the long run, the rain profits only the just, and victory declares at length for the good and the final sunshine gleams upon the Right, while the Wrong is hidden in clouds.

Terrible Railroad Collision.

We learn that a terrible Railroad collision occurred yesterday on the North Carolina Railroad, near Mortisville, about twelve miles West of this city. The mail train due in this city at 9½ o'clock was somewhat behind time, and was dashing on at considerable speed, when it came in contact with a freight train. The concussion was tremendous—one of the locomotives was terribly smashed and thrown off the track, and the other greatly broken up. The cars of both trains were also broken and damaged to a great extent, the *debris* piling up the track so that it will take a day or two to remove the rubbish.

A passenger who walked to this city, was unable to inform us of the names of the passengers injured, but said several were hurt, only one, however, seriously, whose name he was unable to learn. Our informant said he was told he was a member elect to the Legislature from Robeson county, and was returning home from the army. Both his legs were broken, and he was greatly bruised about his breast and throat. It was thought his injuries would most probably prove fatal.

A train was dispatched to bring down the passengers and mail, but had not returned when this was written.

We learn that David Bethune, Esq., of Robeson, is the gentleman injured.

Owing to the Railroad accident, we received no Richmond or Petersburg papers by mail yesterday. Our friend Phillips of the Express Company, sent us the night before the Richmond *Whig* of Monday, from which we have copied what of interest it contained. There was no especial news, however, from any quarter.

After our paper was made up, we received Richmond and Petersburg papers of Tuesday, but they contained no news of special interest.

Sherman's Feelings Towards the South.—Some weeks ago a Southern lady travelled some distance on the same beat with General Sherman, and availed herself of several occasions to speak to him about the war. She describes his manner while speaking on the subject as perfectly furious. He declared frequently in her presence that the purpose of the war was to root out the present white race of the South—that the war would be pushed to the utmost verge of extermination—that he wanted to see the Southern people utterly destroyed, either by the sword or by starvation—and what was more, he would see it. Our people can here see the feelings which the Yankee General has towards them. His acts thus far prove his words.

Every day the telegraph brings a message that Sheridan is *chasing* Early up the Valley. We wonder at this, for though we knew that old friend Jubal was pretty much of a "*Fox*," we thought Sheridan was more of a *Hound* than to suffer so long a *chase*.

It is rumored, says the *Mississippian*, that a company of ladies have tendered their services to Governor Clarke as a body guard for those members of the Legislature of Mississippi who voted to put their grandfather's in the service, but who did not feel constitutionally constituted to face the music themseves.

The ladies of North Carolina, if they imitate the example of the Mississippi ladies, will have to form themselves into several corps of body guards—to protect the members of the Legislature who have exempted themselves—the able-bodied Home Guard and Militia Officers—the hale and strapping young J. P.'s, and the five thousand young men who are dodging into every shady crook and cranny they can find.

Strange Infatuation.

It seems to be regarded as an exhibition of personal unfriendliness, by all who are and have by any means kept out of the army, for any one to advocate a policy that shall place in the ranks, where they are so much needed, the thousands of able-bodied men who are occupying places that can as well be filled by those totally incompetent for field service. Those who have all along kept out of the war, seem to be oblivious to the fact, that what our Generals need now to enable them to secure important and permanent victories, is *more men*. How are they to get them, except it be from the thousands of shade office and detailed men, thick as "leaves in Valambrosa," all over the land? It is not to impose hardships upon them, that they are called for, but to save their country and all they hold dear, from overthrow and ruin.—Could they look at it in this, the true light, surely they would need no other propelling power to induce them to rush to the front and join our veteran troops in repelling the foe.

There is said to be from eight to ten thousand men, of conscript age, belonging to the State government of North Carolina alone.—There is, perhaps, an equal number in each of the State governments of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. Here, then, are thirty or forty thousand men, which, if added to Lee's or Hood's army in the next thirty days, would enable them to sweep Grant or Sherman from before them as with a besom of destruction.

Beside these thirty or forty thousand men, there is doubtless a large number still who are detailed for special duty or for special purposes. Some of these details, as the Richmond *Dispatch* has observed, are absolutely necessary—the agricultural details, for instance. The army and the people must be fed; crops must be planted and gathered; yet we are satisfied great reforms might be made in this department, without reducing the supply of agricultural products, but greatly increasing the strength of the army. In some sections, we admit, too many men have been taken off—this is especially the case in our western counties where there are few negroes—but in other sections too many have been left, if the distribution of the burthens of war with impartiality, be an object with those having authority, as we are sure it is.

Then there are the thousands of able-bodied men employed in quartermaster, commissary, (State and National) tithing and even conscription departments, kept there in violation of law. Add to these the other thousands who, through the partiality or remissness of enrolling officers, are not forwarded to the army, and you swell the number to seventy-five, or it may be, one hundred thousand men, who, of right, belong to, and by wrong are withheld from, the active service.

Now, what could not be done, if these, or even half of them, were added to Lee's and Hood's armies? That they are and will be needed, no one can doubt. The enemy, there can be no question, will bring to bear his whole power during the remaining weeks of the Fall campaign. Already Grant is being reinforced, and he is moving for a vigorous assault upon our right wing that protects the South Side railroad. Sherman will also be heavily reinforced, when he will make a desperate effort to penetrate still farther into Georgia and crush Hood's army. With their armies replenished, who fears the result?—The crisis is upon us. Let State Legislatures, Governors, and the Confederate authorities look to it, that every available man be forthwith sent to the front.

George P. Morris, now unhappily no more, made a good deal of capital by his poetical request to a certain "woodman" to "spare that tree." We fear that more than one woodman in our section will make more capital this year by neither sparing "that tree" nor the buyer of the cord wood sticks into which it may be divided. For our part, we would reverse the words of the song and say "Woodman *don't* spare that tree" nor the other ones. Cut them down and bring them to market; but oh, spare the poor buyers in town! Sell the fuel for a *little* less than its weight in Confed—let the saints and the sinners here in Wilmington have something to keep the vital warmth in their bodies for a while longer. Let them have a stick now and then to cook their victuals. It won't require much for that purpose. Upon the whole, we say—we would sing if we knew how—Woodman cut that tree, spare not a single bow, in winter we will need it all, we want a little now.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We make a like appeal to the woodmen about Raleigh. Spare neither pine nor oak, nor sapplings slim and tall, where the ravens hoot and creak, and whippoor-wills cry and squall. But send on the wood—anything that will keep us from freezing this winter.

Mosby at Work.—It will be seen by the following that Mosby has not been idle:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harper's Ferry, dated the 5th inst. says:

An ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, after leaving the wounded, were captured by Mosby, the train being without an escort.

Capt. Blazer pursued the rebels and recaptured fifty horses and five prisoners.

Maj. Kellogg, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, and Dr. Shellin, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, are among the prisoners captured by Mosby.

There was no fighting at Berryville on Sunday and there is no news from there to-day (Monday.)

The New York *Sun* says as a number of statements have recently been made in reference to the number of Confederate prisoners now in custody, the following corrected account of them has been obtained: Officers, four thousand; enlisted men, fifty thousand in round numbers. This does not include thousands captured in recent operations, and not yet reported to the Commissary General.

Seward's Speech at Auburn.

From the New York York *Herald* of the 7th we take the following:

On Saturday evening last a large crowd of the citizens of Auburn, N. Y., including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered into the service of the United States, congregated in the grounds adjoining William H Seward's residence in that city, and called for the Secretary to address them. In response to the invitation Mr. Seward came forward and spoke as follows:

My Dear Friends:—It is so that I like to see you come marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that, though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you when you have successes, victories and triumphs to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. This victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the particulars of Farragut's naval battle in the Bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New Orleans, at Fort Hudson; and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar.

THE CONFEDERACY COMPARED TO AN EGG; BUT A HARD ONE TO BREAK.

The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface. But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends—Richmond and Atlanta—the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman, under Grant, has been striking the big end, Meade, under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within.

NO DRAFT WILL BE MADE.

This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for three hundred thousand more volunteers, if you will—drafted men, if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana a portion of the people, instigated by rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers, in boxes, which passed the Custom House as stationery, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft and bring the government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here; yet delegates went out from among you, and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared. *We shall have no draft* because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers.

WHY LINCOLN SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED.

The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are fighting into the Presidency? You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory.—But in that agreement the constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of a constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country. One of two things must follow the fatal error. Either a contest between your newly-elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King or Emperor of the United States without foreign aid, if he can, with foreign intervention, if necessary. (That's so.) To be sure it is so, nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their constitutional President, or the so-called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a constitution and country left us. How shall we vote, then, to save the country from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincoln in again.) You have hit it exactly, my friend. *We must vote Lincoln in again, and fight him in at the same time.* If we do this the rebellion will perish, and leave no root. If we do otherwise, we have only the alternatives of acquiescence in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars.

WHAT SEWARD THINKS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To me, therefore, the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like Caesar and Pompey, seem to retain all their original family resemblance. They are very much alike—especially Pompey. But it is not in mere externals that their similarity lies. They talk very much alike, as I have shown you. When you consider that among the Democracy at Chicago, the Indiana Democrats were present, who have imported arms to resist the national authority, and defeat the national laws, and that all the Democrats there assembled agreed to justify that proceeding, I think you will agree with me that the Richmond Democrats and the Chicago Democrats have lately come to act very much alike. I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that policy in concert with each other. You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, Geo. Sanders, Clement C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe appeared at the Clifton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara river, fully invested with the confidence and acquainted with the purpose of Jefferson Davis and his Confederates at Richmond. You know also that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of Jefferson Davis.—Here is the fruit of that conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London Times, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New York correspondent of the London Times, writing from Niagara Falls under date of August 6th says:

Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which propose a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword. The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the platform of an armistice and a convention of States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for re-election.

Mark now, that on the 8th of August, 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agree upon three things to be done at Chicago, namely—First, a withdrawal of the differences between the government and the insurgents from the arbitrament of the sword; second, a nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice and ultimately a convention of the States; third, to thwart by all possible means the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Such a conference, held in a neutral country, between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they justly excuse many extravagancies.

HOW THE WAR WILL CEASE.

When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well as questions affecting slavery as others which shall then be existing between individuals and States and the federal government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law and to the councils of legislation. I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators, while yet unsubdued and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary States, will either sue for or even accept an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace, with a restoration of the Union, to come not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power just as fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the federal arms from the usurpation by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows that so far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.—The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated prelude the end of our national troubles, and the restoration of the national authority, with peace, prosperity and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean. And so I bid you good night, and may God have you with our whole country, always in His holy and paternal keeping.

The Battle of Jonesboro'.

To the Atlanta *Intelligencer* we are indebted for the first succinct and intelligible account we have yet had of the battle that preceded the fall of Atlanta:

On Wednesday morning, August 31st, the enemy advanced in heavy force against the position which Gen. Hardee held at Jonesboro' in accordance with orders. A severe and most terrible battle ensued during the day. Gen. Hardee being in command of the two corps in position, placed his own corps in charge of Cleburne on the left and Lee's corps under the charge of that commander. Six corps of the Yankee army advanced against the line across the M. & W. R. R., and penetrating on our right almost to the McDonough road. The advance of Sherman's forces was checked and their assaults repelled with the usual bravery that has ever marked our veterans.

At nightfall, the line was nearly in the same position that it occupied in the morning. During the night Lee's corps, by order of Gen. Hood, moved to the right to form a connection with Stewart's corps and the militia forces in Atlanta. Thus a large amount of the effective strength of Hardee's command was withdrawn and his line fearfully weakened.

Early on Thursday the Yankee army, consisting of six corps, led in person by Sherman, advanced on the enfeebled line held by Hardee's command. Then ensued the hardest fought battle of the war. The veterans of that brave old soldier, Hardee's corps, men who had never been defeated on any field, stood grimly and fought with unsurpassed bravery and gallantry. They bore the fury of the storm of battle during several hours, and though they knew the most tremendous power of the foe that assailed them, and were well aware of their own weakness, yet they stood unconquerable and undismayed. That isolated but undaunted corps, small as it was, continued to fight until night closed on the scene.

Cleburne's division occupied the right and against his position mainly directed against Govan's brigade, the enemy massed in tremendous force. These veterans who have never turned their back on the foe in a fight, fought with a desperation never surpassed in battle, but finally were forced by detail from their position, but not until the enemy lay thick and deep on the sanguinary field.

The enemy continued to push their forces in heavy massed divisions, in lines, ten to one against our thin and almost worn out battalions. Night at last closed over the bloody scene, when want of ammunition and want of men, and the imminent danger of capture by a threatening heavy flank movement on the part of the enemy, together with the destruction their enfilading fire was producing, caused Gen. Hardee to withdraw to Lovejoy's Station.

This movement was consummated with much success. All our wounded being withdrawn and everything being saved but six or eight guns, which were abandoned for want of horses competent to draw them.

On Friday the Yankees were engaged in clearing the battle field of the *debris*, and little disposition was exhibited on their part to renew hostilities. The gallant men who had fought them so bravely and desperately the day before, still confronted them as undaunted as ever, and eager for the fray, though their ranks exhibited a battered and worn appearance that was very saddening to their war-worn General.

Thus was fought one of the most desperate battles, and against the most terrible odds that the Army of Tennessee has yet engaged in. Hardee's corps fought alone against almost the entire Yankee army, immediately under the eye and command of Sherman. That the meed of unmeasured praise is justly their due, and that they saved the Army of Tennessee from utter rout and annihilation is incontestibly true. That the brunt of the battle fell on them is unfortunately too true. They are entitled to the credit they have made by their valor and invincible bravery; and their deeds should not only be written by the historian's pen in enduring sentences, but ennobled with words of living light in the memory and hearts of a grateful and admiring people forever.

Clouds of Song Birds.—One of the unaccountable phenomena of 1864, says a San Francisco paper, has been the immense multitude of song birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the Southern counties thousands upon thousands of robbins, linnets, thrushes, canaries, orioles, humming birds, finches, black birds, magpies, sparrows, etc., have swarmed around houses and gardens, destroying the fruit and vegetables; and them dropping down dead near wells and pools of water.

The mortality among them has been most extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April storms of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by the hot wind, hunger, and the drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and fleshless, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people who lay them in their graves.

From Petersburg.—*Petersburg Sept.* 10.—The enemy attacked Hanes' and Finnegau's picket line last night, taking some prisoners, and causing our pickets to fall back.

This morning early 59 Yankees were captured but our original picket line has not been re-established. In view of the threatened condition of the city and proximity of the enemy, Tuesday next, by recommendation of the clergy, will be observed here as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for Divine interposition in our behalf.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—Some skirmishing on our right to-day, and heavy cannonading along the lines. The city was shelled several hours, in most vigorous manner; some damage sustained but no serious accident occured. The enemy advanced his pickets somewhat on our extreme right yesterday, but it has been followed with no movement of importance.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—The N. Y. Herald of the 12th says, our recent victory and rumors of victory to come, is owing to the fact that all the Presidential candidates are upon the war platform. The success of the new loan, and other causes all combined, brings down gold nineteen, on Saturday.

Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to his friends in Washington that all hope is lost and withdraws from the canvass.

The Louisville Journal places the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns.

Cass pronounces the platform an ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says he cannot support it.

The yellow fever is abating at Bermuda.

Great Excitement and Dissatisfaction at the North with McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—New York papers of the 13th have been received. The war news unimportant. McClellan's letter of acceptance has caused great sensation among the peace democrats. The New York News says it cannot support a candidate in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination. Mullaly, editor of the Metropolitan Record, repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointments and returned home in disgust.

Gold closed at 222.

Special Notices.

The Funeral Service of Mrs. Stephen W. Bartron and infant, will take place from the Presbyterian Church, to-day, at 4 o'clock.

A called meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Society will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 16th, at 7½ p. m., at the residence of Mrs. McGee, on Hillsboro' Street. A full attendance of the members is requested as business of *importance* will engage the attention of the meeting. 2t

DIED,

In this city, on yesterday, the 15th inst., Geo. Washington, infant son of Mary Washington and Wm. A. Blount, Jr., aged two years and twenty-three days. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

Office Controlling Q. M., TAX IN KIND, Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

All communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.

S. M. Fenger Maj and Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.

sep 15-d10t

I, Hensby Westmore, all persons from trusting my wife Helen E. C. Robinson, on my account, as she has left my bed and board, without cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. William A. Robinson, Warren County, N. C.

August 30th, 1864—dlm*

Notice to Farmers.

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 13, 1864.

I have lent to the following named persons a small amount of Bacon, to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding Counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds, and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheboro', and Raleigh. M. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

sep 15 6dt